

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph of the specification that appears at page 1, lines 3-8, as follows:

This invention relates to a method to reduce formation of a coke material on a Transfer Line Exchanger (TLE exchanger) tubesheet by injecting steam ~~in~~ into a hydrocarbon effluent from a hydrocarbon cracking furnace. This invention particularly relates to an apparatus for injecting steam into a hydrocarbon effluent from a hydrocarbon cracking furnace to reduce the coke material from forming on a TLE exchanger tubesheet at the outlet of the hydrocarbon cracking furnace.

Please amend the paragraph of the specification that appears at page 3, line 22 to page 4, line 7, as follows:

The production of ethylene is accomplished by subjecting a hydrocarbon feed **46** to severe temperature in a hydrocarbon cracking furnace **44**. The temperature ranges from about 1500°F to about 1700°F. A hydrocarbon effluent **48** exits the hydrocarbon cracking furnace **44** at this severe temperature, and it then is quenched to a temperature below ~~1000°F~~ 1000°F through the use of a TLE exchanger **43**. A coke material can be formed in the TLE cone **42** when the hydrocarbon effluent **48** is entering the TLE exchanger **43**. The coke material also can form on the TLE exchanger tubesheet **6**. This formation of coke material can eventually plug the TLE exchanger **43** requiring the hydrocarbon cracking ~~furnace 44~~ furnace 44 to shut down for maintenance.

Please amend the paragraph of the specification that appears at page 4, lines 8-13, as follows:

The coke material is formed more rapidly in low flow areas ~~7 and 9~~ 7 and 9. Low flow areas 7 and 9 are found on the outer edge of the TLE cone 42. The higher flow area is in the center of the TLE cone 14 and the center of the hydrocarbon effluent 10. Injecting steam into the low flow areas 7 and 9 can decrease the residence time that the hydrocarbon effluent takes to flow through the TLE cone 42. The steam injection also quenches the hydrocarbon effluent. The result is less coke material formed on the TLE tubesheet 6.

Please amend the paragraph of the specification that appears at page 4, line 14 to page 5, line 8, as follows:

The apparatus comprises at least one injection probe 35 and at least one distribution nozzle 32. The injection probe 35 is connected to the TLE cone 42 making an ~~angle 32~~ angle 38 in a range of about 30 degrees to about 60 degrees as it protrudes through the refractory lining of the TLE cone 11 in Fig. 2 and 18 in Fig. 3. Preferably, the ~~angle 32~~ angle 38 is 45 degrees. Preferably, the injection probe 35 is located at a distance 16 from the TLE tubesheet 6 in a range of about 12 inches to about 36 inches, most preferably, 12 inches to 24 inches. A distribution nozzle 32 is connected to the end of the injection probe 34 to distribute the steam flow. The injection probe 35 and distribution nozzle 32 protrude into the TLE cone 42 by about 1% to about ~~10% of the radius of the TLE cone 15~~ 10% of the radius 15 of the TLE cone 42.

Preferably, the injection probe 35 and distribution nozzle 32 protrude about 1% to about 3% of ~~the radius of the TLE cone 42~~ 3% of the radius 15 of the TLE cone 42. In addition, the location of the injection probe 35 and distribution nozzle 32 can prevent erosion of the distribution nozzle 32 due to the low velocity of the hydrocarbon effluent. The hydrocarbon effluent 48 flow rate is increased by injecting steam in the low velocity areas 7 and 9 of the TLE ~~cone 42~~ cone 42 downstream of the injection probe 35, which ultimately reduces the formation of the coke material on the TLE exchanger tubesheet 6. The distribution nozzle 32 injects steam in the direction of the hydrocarbon effluent 48 flow. Preferably, there are six injection probes 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 at an angle of about 60 degrees apart around the circumference of the TLE cone 42.